

Nomenclatural notes on two species of *Hibbertia* (Dilleniaceae)

Examination of type material of *Hibbertia rhadinopoda* and closely related taxa has revealed that there is an earlier name for *H. rhadinopoda* in the genus *Pleurandra* Labill. The necessary new combination is made here. A lectotype is also chosen for *Hibbertia inclusa*.

Hibbertia diamesogenos (Steud.) J.R. Wheeler, *comb. nov.*

Pleurandra diamesogenos Steud., Pl. Preiss. 1: 265 (1845). – *Hibbertia lineata* var. *parviflora* Benth., Fl. Austral. 1: 24 (1863), based on *P. diamesogenos*. *Type*: “in turfosis sylvaticis districtus Sussex” [Busselton area, Western Australia], 17 December 1839, *Preiss* 2141 (*holo*: LD; *iso*: MEL 666864, 666877).

Hibbertia rhadinopoda F. Muell., *Fragm. Phyt. Austral.* 11: 91 (1880). *Type*: “in pratis fertilioribus ad flumen Harvey’s River” [Harvey River, Western Australia], *F. Mueller* (*holo*: MEL 1010265, 1010266).

Hibbertia kochii Maiden & E. Betche, *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 38: 243 (1913). *Type*: Lowden, Western Australia, October 1909, *M. Koch* (*holo*: NSW).

Distribution. Recorded from north of Mogumber to Margaret River and inland to west of Kojonup.

Notes. *Hibbertia diamesogenos* is very variable as to stature, leaf size and flower size. A suite of specimens of this species from the Collie area has particularly small flowers which most closely match the type material of *Hibbertia kochii* Maiden & Betche. Maiden & Betche (1913) note a prostrate, almost glabrous variant occurring in the same area as the type specimen. I have seen similar material, some even with glabrous or almost glabrous carpels (from between Dunsborough and Margaret River), which are in all other respects typical of *Hibbertia diamesogenos*.

Degree of hairiness of leaves and sepals is very variable. Specimens from the southern part of its distribution are commonly very hairy with long straight simple hairs and a few short uncinata hairs. Specimens from further north around Perth, are frequently less hairy, sometimes almost glabrous or with few if any of the long straight hairs that are seen on the southern specimens. However, there are a considerable number of sparsely hairy specimens from the southern part of the distribution range, e.g. Collie and the Margaret River area.

Typically specimens have 2 or 3 staminodes each side of the stamens, however, these are not evident on all collections examined. Staminodes are commonly absent from collections north of Pinjarra and are also occasionally absent from more southern collections.

Although *Hibbertia diamesogenos* exhibits considerable variation there do not appear to be any clear characters on which to separate the species into infraspecific taxa.

Hibbertia inclusa Benth., Fl. Austral. 1: 34 (1863). *Type*: Swan River, [Western Australia], *J. Drummond* n. 13 (*lecto*: K, here designated).

Notes. The only sheet seen of *Drummond* 13 which agrees with the type description is in herb. K which is marked with the loan details "978 85 - 12" and is stamped "Herbarium Hookerianum".

Other sheets seen of *Drummond* 13 are: LD 85/62-2499 (= *H. grossulariifolia* (Salisb.) Salisb.), LD 85/2502 (= *H. porongurupensis* J.R. Wheeler & R.D. Hoogland) and MEL 666860 (= *H. diamesogenos* (Steud.) J.R. Wheeler). The plant specimens on these sheets do not match the type description of *Hibbertia inclusa*.

Acknowledgements

I should like to thank the Director and staff of the Western Australian Herbarium for access to the State collection. I thank also the directors of K, LD, MEL and NSW for the loan of type material.

References

Maiden, J.H. & Betche, E. (1913). Notes from the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, xviii. *Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New South Wales* 38: 243.

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